

WANTS WOMEN ON POLICE FORCE

Lillian Wald, Settlement Worker, Favors a Morals Commission.

TO CHECK SOCIAL EVIL
Wagner Committee Gets the Views of Municipal Experts.

ARGUED ONLY ON GRAFT
Suggested Ways of Preventing Police Dishonesty Are Divergent.

The substitution of women policemen for plain clothes men in handling the social evil was suggested to the Wagner committee yesterday by Miss Lillian Wald, for twenty years a settlement worker in this city.

She would have them patrol streets, dance halls and other places where unfortunate women congregate.

She said the present way of treating the situation is childish and ridiculous. She insisted that the whole process of arrest by plain clothes men and disposition by magistrates should be abolished and that jurisdiction should be given to a vice or morals commission with neatly uniformed women as its agents. She reminded the Wagner committee that they are doing it in California and dignified women have been willing and ready to take the places.

There were seven other witnesses yesterday, the second day of the hearing. Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin attributed police evils partly to Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo, saying that the former had tried to apply impractical theories and the latter had been weak on discipline and that Becker had been subjected to proper discipline he would not be in the death house now.

Ex-Mayor McCellan said that Mayor Gaynor's estimate of only fifty grafters in the force was too low, that the whole police spirit is false, its morals rotten and many of its higher officers are corrupt.

Ex-District Attorney Jerome declared that nobody could stop graft as long as laws remain which the community does not support.

Commissioner Waldo admitted the possibility of police improvement, but said all the recent hue and cry had been raised because he shut up gambling houses.

Ex-Police Commissioner Cropsy emphasized the need of proper control of the police by the head of the force, to claim that the police power to remove a man without trial and make reinstatement by the courts improbable.

Inspector Dwyer, in charge of the upper Tenderloin, said that 95 per cent. of "disorderly men" could be segregated, that lower grade police pay should be raised to the level of the upper without yielding to graft, temptation and that the present police system was nearly perfect anyway. The other witnesses were Lieut. Enright, the officer eloquent, and Rabbi H. Pereira Mendez.

When Miss Wald was called she said she approved of the reform of the city's committee, submitted on Wednesday, particularly of a ten years term for the Police Commissioner and the establishment of a morals commission. Of the employment of plain clothes men to enrage girls who solicit in the street, she said:

"It is a futile thing and even a question of demoralization to the plain clothes man himself. And we should take out of the Magistrate's hands the question of deciding what should be done for the girl. He is not trained for it, he has no power and does not know what to do with her. A body of competent people should study each case and then the sifting process would begin."

"I would urge as a constructive thing that you have women police. I would substitute for the arrest and punishment that does not fit the crime at all something that would prevent. Perhaps in a few years, when the ardor cools, you could not; but I believe that at this time it might be possible to get very strong and high minded people. The women should have the rank of policemen. They would have to be social workers and deeply interested. They should be subjected to civil service examination, as policemen are now."

"For girls who are arrested there should be indeterminate sentences to reformatory and educational and industrial institutions. Imprisonment is absolutely ineffective for graft."

Ex-Mayor McCellan, the first witness of the day, visioned the police as a "very ghastly and very grisly adjunct" unless those in authority do all in their power to restore its good name. He said:

"Thousands who are not corrupt are afraid to say their souls are their own. At the lieutenant's dinner last Saturday night the President of the United States and the Police Commissioner were both fooled into attending a dinner which was turned into a raffish meeting of a wretched creature who is now under indictment for graft."

He said he favored Sunday opening of saloons, minimizing gambling and gambling graft by making life miserable for "the men who run the hell" that they will move to New Jersey.

Commissioner Waldo thought that the social evil should be treated as a nuisance. He held that excise should be handled by the Excise Commissioner exclusively. He was sure that political interference with the police had been eliminated by his system of transfers.

"Since I have been in the department," said the Commissioner, "the only politician who has tried to interfere with transfers, promotions or anything else happened to be the gentleman who is now presiding over the Aldermanic investigation, Mr. Curran."

And in reply to Mr. McCellan's assertion that a part of the force was "rotten," he said he hadn't noticed that in the six years the gentleman was in office he had dismissed any of them from the service.

The Commissioner favored Sunday saloon opening at certain hours. The Mayor's idea of ten or fifteen extra

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deputy commissioners he termed "excellent." Ex-Mayor McCellan's suggestion for a police school he said was "very pretty, but not practical." He thought that graft could be cut out by "amending the laws governing public morals to meet the demand of the people."

As Inspector Dwyer saw it the main trouble with the police was the rapidly with which Commissioners come and go. Said he:

"To know the same man must come in at the bottom and work up to the top. Now, place a man at the head of the department it will take him considerable time to get on to all the little curves in the game."

The best school he knew of was "right from patrolman up." As to segregation of women it was taking place constantly in obedience to natural law, he said. If the hypocrisy of the people could be removed it would be better conditions a lot, the Inspector said wisely.

Thus far Inspector Dwyer is the only witness favoring segregation. Senator Herrick of the committee remarked that he believed in it too.

William Travers Jerome suggested that the police might be improved if promoted officers served a while on probation on their former salary. Increasing the force of inspectors was unnecessary, but the Mayor's conception of bringing in more deputies from outside was good. He estimated that excise graft in the Tenderloin is at least \$500,000 a year. Local ordinance should decide as to Sunday opening. He favored opening the saloons on that day from 1 to 11 P. M.

As to segregation of women he said: "Any person who would get up in the Legislature and propose such a law would never be heard of again politically. It would be suicide and harakiri." Ex-Commissioner Cropsy was against a ten year term for the Commissioner or a separate morals commission. He said that "the number of unworthy members of the force is very much larger than I have even stated."

Mr. Cropsy thought that the city should vote by districts as to whether or not liquor should be sold on Sunday so that those neighborhoods that wanted it could have it and the others—said he knew of others—could stay dry.

Mr. Waldo, said Mr. Philbin, failed to insist upon the responsibility of his inspectors and captains as to their jurisdiction. He said that the law is plain as to punishing a captain for failure to perform his duty, and he remembered that in his own day as District Attorney how Capt. Diamond was convicted. He insisted that if a captain wants to close an unlawful place he can do it in twenty-four hours, evidence or no evidence.

One of the witnesses today was Starr J. Murphy, representing the Social Service Bureau established by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who suggested to Senator Warner yesterday that Mr. Murphy be heard. The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. in room 9 of the Hall of Records. After to-day there will be no further sessions until Wednesday.

FOX ACCUSES FILM CO.

Tells of an Attempt to Exterminate His Concern.

At the continuation of the hearing in the Government suit to dissolve the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company, held in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, William Fox, a theatrical man and president of the Greater New York Film Rental Company, said that the General Film Company tried to force him out of business and was prevented only by Mr. Fox getting an injunction which compelled the company to supply him with films.

Mr. Fox's testimony took up most of the morning session before Edwin P. Grosvenor, special Assistant Attorney-General, and Joseph P. Darling of the Department of Justice. Mr. Fox's company was the only concern not absorbed by the General Film Company, which continued to do business with the licenses of the Patents company.

The General Film Company unsuccessfully tried to buy the Greater New York company. The final offer was only \$50,000, whereas Mr. Fox considered that his business was worth \$700,000 and rejected the offer.

BIG BONUS FOR DR. MORTON.

Got 500,000 Shares of Mining Stock Without Money Investment.

Dr. William J. Morton testified yesterday at the "Hawthorne trial" that although he had never put any money into the Ellikens-Cobalt Mines, Ltd., except such sums as he had personally expended on a trip of inspection to the property in Canada, he had received 500,000 shares of stock.

Then the result of the inspection was never made known officially to any one, and yet you received 500,000 shares of stock in the company."

"Yes, that's right," answered Dr. Morton. Dr. Dorr further questioned the witness as to the amount of ore shipped away from the mine.

"We never got to shipping," was the response.

\$1,200,000 IN GRAFT PAID BY SALOONS

Keeper of One Tells Whitman of Monthly Collections From Liquor Men.

POLICE GET A BIG SHARE

Witness Says "Protection" Fund Was Started After Gaynor's Police Order.

John J. McGrath, who has saloons at 182d street and Seventh avenue, and at 21st street and Seventh avenue, was before the police grand jury yesterday.

Earlier he had told Mr. Whitman of monthly payments by saloon keepers that total \$1,200,000 a year. This protection was collected through an organization of saloon keepers which includes nearly every retail liquor dealer in the city. The money is disposed of in bulk to those who are supposed to be able to give protection. A good slice of it, McGrath understands, goes far up in the Police Department.

McGrath was not a volunteer witness. At first he denied that he had ever paid anything to the police for protection or that he had ever had any dealings with the police.

Mr. Whitman produced a crumpled piece of soiled paper with pencil writing on it and asked Mr. McGrath if he had written it. The saloon keeper admitted that he had.

The paper was an instruction to one of McGrath's barkeepers, Henry White, that if he had not paid the \$20 "for protection" for April and May he should pay it at 7:30 o'clock that night at a Harlem address to a man whose name was given. McGrath explained that this man was the head of a branch of an organization of saloon keepers.

McGrath admitted that \$10 a month for each saloon was a regular monthly payment instituted about the time of Mayor Gaynor's order to the police to keep out of the saloons, a few months after the Mayor took office. McGrath said that the police were being "taken care of" and that the money was paid "for protection." He understood that every saloon in the city made similar payments through the organization.

McGrath insists that he always closed on time and never violated the excise law.

John Mustard, president of the precinct branch of the Liquor Dealers' Association in the precinct in which McGrath has his saloons, will be called before the District Attorney this morning, and other officials of the association will follow.

Capt. Thomas W. Walsh has told the District Attorney that the saloon graft in his precinct when taken away from him was handled at Police Headquarters and that the inspectors were "taken care of" by Headquarters.

From what he has learned from McGrath, Walsh and other witnesses, the District Attorney has developed the theory that the excise money was used to take care of certain interests that included persons high in the Police Department. The money from disorderly houses and hotels, it is believed, stayed with the police officials who dug it up. The graft from gambling houses is still to be traced.

Continuing the trail of excise money to-day Mr. Whitman will try to learn just where at Headquarters this money stopped.

The extraordinary grand jury heard nine witnesses yesterday and returned eleven new indictments against Inspector Sweeney, who already had two standing against him. The new indictments all charge the receipt by Sweeney of a share of the protection money collected by Capt. Walsh through Police-man Fox.

Inspector Sweeney probably will be arraigned on the new indictments this morning.

John McCullagh, who was Chief of Police under the bipartisan Board of Police Commissioners, advised the grand jury yesterday that the office of chief ought to be restored. Its abolition, he said, had destroyed the efficiency of the department and was brought about because politicians wanted to get control.

The present office of chief inspector, held by Schmitzberger, is a mere figurehead, he said, for the detective bureau, various changes and legislation had made the bureau inefficient and a detective didn't know where he stood or whom to obey.

At the afternoon session Second Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty was called to give his opinions regarding the detective bureau, of which he is the head.

Mr. Dougherty defended the present division of detectives among the precincts, saying that men are continually being brought in from precincts for specialized duty, and the chance for this is an incentive to every man in the bureau.

SLAKES IN A NEW PARK DEN.

Pythons Writhe Amid a Miniature Jungle Scene at Zoo.

A new primate house in the Central Park menagerie was opened to the public yesterday. The most interesting exhibit to visitors was a snake den designed by Louis F. La Roche of Park Commissioner Stover's office. An artist from the American Museum of Natural History had helped him to reproduce a jungle scene in Brazil, the home of the big pythons in the menagerie collection.

At the back of the den, which is fifteen feet long, the artist painted a jungle with a stream running through it. In front of the canvas is a miniature rocky stream with a real water running down to the pool in the center of the floor.

There are two trees in the den and plenty of palm fronds and ferns. Monkey cages are arranged along the north and south walls. A glass enclosure for marmosets and other small mammals stands at the east end of the building.

MERGERS ASKED BY CENTRAL.

Asks Service Commission's Leave to Consolidate Roads.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The up-State Public Service Commission has received from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company application for leave to consolidate the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Rome, Watervliet and Albany Railroad Company, Utica and Black River Railroad Company, Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, Carthage, Watervliet and Albany Railroad Company, and the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company.

As soon as the companies have converted sufficient copper into cash dividends will be declared.

Reason for No Copper Dividends.

SUBURBAN HOMES ALONG THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Can be rented or purchased at prices within the reach of all. Live where frequent and quick trains take you from the turmoil of city life—to a real home where your children can really live. Write today for booklet "6 to W. C. Hope, G. P. A., 143 Liberty St., N. Y."

McNEIL, ADAMS & CO. ASSIGN.

Put and Call Brokers Have \$100,000 Liabilities.

McNeil, Adams & Co., put and call brokers of 90 Wall street, made an assignment yesterday to William Blau, a lawyer of 320 Broadway. A petition in bankruptcy against the corporation was filed at the same time by Joseph Steingart, attorney for Winford C. Allen, Edward Morrison and Isabella H. Gilelan, creditors with \$3,680 deposited.

Judge Hand appointed Mr. Blau receiver under a bond of \$20,000, with authority to continue business for twenty days. Liabilities, according to the firm's attorney, are \$100,000. Assets are said to be \$10,000 or more.

At the same time a post office inspector was investigating the activities of the concern, as complaints had been received. So far there has been no evidence to show misuse of the mails.

McNeil, Adams & Co. was incorporated on October 7, 1912, with capital stock of \$50,000. Frederick A. Russell was made president. The business was started in December, 1910, by Mary P. Russell under the trade name of McNeil, Adams & Co.

It was alleged that the firm agreed to pay customers 1 per cent. every Stock Exchange working day on more than 500 per cent. on the investment in a year. February 1913 a run was begun which kept up until yesterday's assignment.

It is alleged by investigators that the concern had a large number of women among its clients.

WIFE WOULD ENJOIN THE OTHER WOMAN

Mrs. Charles M. Hall Asks Court to Put Mrs. Smith Away From Her Husband.

A petition for an injunction on unusual grounds came to Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday when Mrs. Ella Hall asked the court to restrain Mrs. Emma S. Smith of 130 Lexington avenue from continuing to live with Mrs. Hall's husband, Charles M. Hall, an insurance broker with offices at 61 Wall street.

Mrs. Hall says that she has tried several ways, including an alienation suit for \$25,000 now pending, to stop Mrs. Smith and Hall from living together. She says she hasn't succeeded and now wants the intimacy enjoined under penalty of being ended in jail.

Mrs. Hall threatens Mrs. Hall lives at 11 East 142nd street. Mrs. Smith lives at 130 Lexington street, near Broadway. Justice Benedict reserved decision.

Mrs. Hall says that the affair between Mrs. Smith and Hall began in the summer of 1909 and has continued since then. He was won by "intrigue and other means," Mrs. Hall alleges, and his affections so alienated that he set up separate apartments for himself and Mrs. Smith at 11 East 142nd street.

Mrs. Hall says that she saw to it that they were ousted from that place and two others, but that the present landlord refuses to order them out of the Lexington avenue house. She hopes that the court will order one of them out at least, she says.

Mrs. Hall charges that her husband is now ready enough to quit, but that Mrs. Smith threatens to shoot him if he leaves her and promises to do the same for Mrs. Hall if she dares interfere.

Until recently Hall had been giving his wife \$300 a month, but has cut that to \$200, as he is now compelled to send Mrs. Smith's school, Theodore, to a select Long Island school.

Mrs. Hall says that she has three children, Vivian, 18 years old, Sybil, 11, and Ruth, 10, who are attending a school in Riverside drive, but can't continue to do so for present allowance.

The Halls were married on November 9, 1894.

NEW U. AND S. P. PLAN ASSURED.

Dissolution Appears Only Way Out of Difficulty.

A new dissolution plan for the Union and Southern Pacific railroads appeared yesterday to be practically assured. The railroad heads in their conferences were unsuccessful in hitting upon a satisfactory means of overcoming the obstacle placed in the way of the present plan by the California Railroad Commission.

There is a suggestion that the Union Pacific in a new plan be left as it is without the expensive purchase of the Central Pacific and the consequent obligation to the California commission brought upon Union by reason of endeavoring to make rearrangements for part of the Southern Pacific line in California. If the Union Pacific does not purchase the Central Pacific, it is believed that the California commission will be satisfied.

Under an arrangement along these lines Union Pacific would be shut out from the exclusive enjoyment of the Bernicia cutoff and the Southern, but would be paying only a moderate rate for the use of this cutoff and not be subject to the long line of the Central Pacific.

The Attorney-General has been opposed to the retention of the Central Pacific by the Southern. It is a question whether his attitude might not change in the event that a plan for dissolution involving the use of Central Pacific by Union Pacific in some other way than by Union Pacific purchase were agreed upon.

No decision is expected at to-day's conference as to whether a new plan will have to be evolved.

Reason for No Copper Dividends.

Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., a director of the Ohio and Ray Consolidated Copper companies, said yesterday concerning the failure of the boards of directors to declare dividends that their monthly meetings yesterday that earnings are thoroughly satisfactory. He explained: "Recent large sales have been made during March, April and May."

As soon as the companies have converted sufficient copper into cash dividends will be declared.

Kohler Says Girl Will Testify.

CHURCHILL DENIES POLITICS IN BILLS

Board Favors Legislation, President Says, to Get Quick Action in Schools.

WANTS TO CUT RED TAPE

Says Power in Subordinates Now Makes Them Superior to Board Itself.

Denials were prompt yesterday from President Thomas W. Churchill and members of the Board of Education that in endorsing the McKee bills now before the Legislature there was any desire upon the part of the Commissioners to put the public school system back in politics.

The only desire, it was stated, was to give the Board of Education, which now has only responsibility, the same power that nearly every other similar board in the country has. There will be no politics, President Churchill himself saying:

"If any political leader of any party or any other person were to come into my room and ask me as a matter of politics to do anything I would pitch him out of the room."

Mr. Churchill added that this did not mean that any citizen coming as a citizen with a fair request would not be listened to. Every person is listened to by nobody commands as a right, he said. He continued:

"The Board of Education, which to-day is charged with the responsibility of the schools, has very little or no power. The Board of Education, which took all power out of the hands of the board and delegated it to certain other boards or individuals subordinating the Board of Education, making them superior to the board itself, which to say the least is unique. This system has lasted for more than ten years, and every one knows of the criticisms which have been hurled not only at the system but at the Commissioners in the last few years."

"We are going to do what we cannot meet that criticism by the kind of action the public wants; we are going to take hold, we are going to act as a spur, as a stimulus, for all. It does not mean that we are going to set ourselves up as absolute, that we are going to override any experts or nullify the labors of specialists. But we are going to make those specialists and experts work. We are going to render a decision on the most questions, and it will be for us to say, for them to recommend."

"There is talk about the McKee measures now before the Legislature. Let us look at them. Assembly bill No. 1214 transfers the president of the board to designate any member of the board visiting or teaching staff to inspect and report upon any subject. There has been objection been made to this. If there is one thing more than another needed in the New York public schools it is a method by which facts can be ascertained without having everything tied up with red tape. Certain things cannot be delayed and I can instance only one thing—an inquiry into the causes and a search for a remedy for part time. How long have we had that problem before us and what has yet been done? A specialist, one who is thoroughly acquainted with conditions could go to work and the problem could be solved in short order. It would not require necessarily more schools, but a rational plan. We cannot put that expert or specialist to work without a vast deal of red tape. This is no attack upon any individual or group of individuals; it is an attack upon a law which was passed by the State Legislature."

"Reference has been made to salaries and a bill for that purpose. There is one measure which will reduce the Board of Education of the labor of fixing salaries for certain employees of the schools, not teachers or supervisors, but janitors and the like can there be any objection to that?"

"Principal objection is had to the bill which will give the Board of Education the power to ordain the courses of studies. This is a measure which will put the board on the same footing as boards in the States of Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota and Michigan, all of which have a school system. It will also put the city on the same plane with practically every other large city of the country."

"The bill, in question, have had fourteen years' experience as a teacher in the night schools of this city and I have always been interested in the work. Since my appointment as commissioner I have felt that other men have felt with me that the curriculum of the New York public schools is too hard and fast. It has been that way for years and no modifications made have been infinitesimal. There is something wrong with this curriculum, almost every expert who has studied it has said so. It is not adjusted to conditions. It has no account of any of the facts. The East Side has the same as The Bronx, the West Side and the center of the city are all alike."

"I have felt that some modification was needed in places and last February, for instance, I brought in a resolution asking for a change in a course of study. It has just been voted and effect—a year nearly for the change. I do not pretend that I am the only person who has been studying this matter."

"The bill in question was drawn by Commissioner Abraham Stern, a veteran Commissioner. He has been examining experts, teachers and every one who might have valuable knowledge. Many have studied the question and yet nothing could be done by them that the Board of Superintendents did not recommend. The Board of Education desires action, whatever it is necessary. It is not going ahead heedlessly; it still will have the right to avail itself of the experts, from the City Superintendent down, but it can insist upon action."

"Now let me make it plain to every one that in all this there is no politics. No political party or faction is back of them. Some of Mr. McKee's bills have received the approbation of every one in the schools, others have been drawn by members themselves. They do not want to superannuate or to deprive anybody of the power of doing their work; they only want to see to it that proper reforms are instituted and that there is always improvement such as we must have in this city."

The Public Education Association yesterday sent out a statement in opposition to the McKee bill, which will give the Board of Education exclusive control of the courses of study in the public schools.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Report.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works reports gross sales for the year ended December 31, 1912, of \$25,924,335. This compares with \$23,342,585 reported in 1911. In the first half of which the Baldwin Locomotive Works was an unincorporated firm. Net profit for 1912 was \$3,559,571, as against \$4,098,943 in 1911. The surplus is \$2,669,990.

Total sales of the Standard Steel Works were \$6,559,321 and net profits \$1,039,325.

Kohler Says Girl Will Testify.

Miss Martha E. Kohler, according to her father, James P. Kohler, may testify against Walter K. Doyle on Tuesday in the Flatbush court in spite of her protestations to the contrary. He also said that his daughter got \$200 to go to Atlantic City on Saturday.

B. Altman & Co.

have just received from Paris two entirely new Coty perfumes, Le Nouveau and L'Or, each of which is appropriately enclosed in an artistic flacon designed by Lalique.

B. Altman & Co.

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Special attention is given to the Engraving of Monograms and Address Dies, Coats of Arms and Book Plates.

Original Designs in Place Cards a special feature. Bridge and Tally Cards.

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242 Fifth Avenue
New York's leading hatters by common consent of New York's best dressed men create the styles for 1913 in derbies and soft hats. The variety of correct shapes appeals to individuality—the newest note in men's dress.

Dobbs & Co's Fifth Avenue's Knapp-Felt de Luxe—\$6



Proper Hats for Women in Smart New Models

\$10,000,000 DIVIDEND IN AMERICAN CAN CO.

Preferred Stock Holders Get 24 Per Cent. of Back Profits.

BIG EARNINGS IN 1912

Gain of \$2,000,000 Made Over Business Done the Year Before.

Directors of the American Can Company declared a dividend of 24 per cent. of the back dividends on the preferred stock at their meeting held yesterday.

The amount of this large dividend will be practically \$10,000,000. Its payment will leave only 88 per cent. of the total of back dividends unpaid.

The dividend